

Thelma Gibson Primary School
Christmas Examinations Study Guide

Grade 4

Reading and Listening Comprehension



Story Elements

- **Character**- The character is a person, being, creature or thing of the story. The writer uses the character(s) to help develop the plot of the story (what the story is all about).

- **Setting**- The setting is where and when the story takes place.

- **Plot**- All of the events that take place in the story. What happens in the
- beginning, middle and end. Parts of the plot= introduction, rising action, climax (conflict), falling action (solution).

- **Theme**- the overall message or moral of the story- e.g. kindness, sharing, teamwork, etc.

Main Idea & Supporting Details

The main idea is what a story or article is all about. Sometimes the main idea is stated in the first or last sentence of a paragraph. Other times you have to figure it out. The main idea is the most important idea.
Supporting details are other sentences in the story or article that tell more about the main idea.

Main idea

E.g. ***Cats are very clean animals.*** *They frequently bathe themselves by licking their fur with their tongue. A cat's tongue has bumps that helps brush and clean the fur. A cat also uses a litter box and may get upse* Supporting details *not keep it clean.*

Sequencing

Sequencing is the order of events of a story or article. One way to follow the sequence of events is to look for words such as **first, next, then and finally.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dates and times of day can also be clues to help you sequence, for example, in the morning, later on or on Monday. When there are no clue words, think about what happens first, next and last. You can also use numbers to sequence events.

E.g. Sue loves to make her own lunch. ***First she opens a can of soup. Then, she heats the soup on the stove.*** *She* ***then eats the soup*** *and its tastes so good.* ***Finally, Sue cleans the dishes.***

Classification

Classification is a method in which a writer arranges people, objects, or ideas with shared characteristics into classes or groups.

Eg. Grouper, snappers, grunts, jacks are all fish

Grammar

Word Order in Sentences- The words in a sentence are in order that makes sense.

Eg. loves Grammy gardens = Grammy loves gardens

Complete Sentences- This is a group of words that tells a complete thought. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an end mark.

Types of Sentences

1. Declarative Sentences-This sentence tells you something and ends with a period.
    - Eg. Jayden kicks the ball to Sam.
2. Interrogative Sentence-This sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
    - Eg.Do you have an extra pencil?
3. Imperative Sentence- This sentence gives a command or a request and ends with a period.
    - Eg. Please play your recorder softly.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Exclamatory Sentence- This sentence shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.
    - Eg. Wow, she sings that song well!

The Complete Subject- It tells whom or what a sentence is about.

Eg. The boys won the basketball game. The boys are the subject of the sentence.

The Complete Predicate- It tells what that person or thing is or does.

Eg. The boys won the basketball game. won the basketball game is the predicate

Similes and Metaphors

A simile is a comparison between two things that uses the word like or as:
Eg. Her smile is as bright as sunshine.
She was brave as a lion on the rollercoaster.
A metaphor is a direct comparison between two things that does not use like or as:
Eg: Her smile is sunshine.
The classroom was a zoo.

Mathematics

Place Value to millions

3 6 4 3 1 9 2 . 8 7 5

4 is in the ten thousands place, therefore the value of 4 is 40 000.
6 is in the hundred thousands place, therefore the value of 6 is 600 000.
8 is in the tenth place there for the value is 0.8
Students must know the place AND value of digits in numbers given.

Reading and Writing whole numbers and decimals

16 543
Word form: sixteen thousand, five hundred forty three
Expanded form: 10 000 + 6 000+ 500 + 40 + 3 = 16 543
Standard form: 16 543

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. 261

Word form: three and two hundred sixty one thousandths
Expanded form: 5 + 0.2 + 0.06 + 0.001 = 3.261
Standard form: 3.261

Comparing & Ordering Numbers

When comparing numbers, we must look at the value at each digit in the set of numbers given in order to determine which is the greater.

2 346 > 2 341 2 346 is greater than 2 341

When ordering numbers, we can arrange them from greatest to least (descending order) or from least to greatest (ascending order).

1 1 7 6 5 4 1 7 1 4 3 5 1 1 1 9 9 9

When arranged in order from greatest to least (descending order), these numbers would read:

1 7 1 4 3 5 1 1 7 6 5 4 1 1 1 9 9 9

Rounding

1. Identify the digit in the place to be rounded.
2. Select the digit to the right of the digit to be rounded.
3. If the digit from step 2 is five or higher, it will move the digit in step 1 up one. Every digit behind the rounded one will change to zero.
   If the digit behind the rounded one is lower than five, then the rounded digit will remain the same. However each digit behind it will STILL change to zero.

Rounding to the nearest ten

3 **8** 6- 390 1 3**4**3= 1 340

Rounding to the nearest hundred

3 8 6 = 4 00 12 **9** 12= 12 900

Addition

LIVEWORKSHEETS

When adding we always begin adding from right to left. If the sum in a column is ten or more, then we must regroup and rename (carry over).

```
  3 5  6 8 3      ( addend)
+ 7 8 5 9 8       (addend)
_______________
1 1 4 2 8 1       (sum)
_______________
```

Subtraction

When subtracting, we always begin subtracting from right to the left. If the digit at the bottom is larger than the digit at the top, then regrouping and renaming (this means borrowing and carrying over) must take place.

```
    3 6 7  7 5 7    (minuend)
-     8 7  9 4 9    (subtrahend)
_____________
_____________ ( difference
```

Multiplication

When multiplying, like addition and subtraction we also begin multiplying in the column at the right, moving towards the left. Usually regrouping and renaming takes place in each column. When we carry over, we must add the amount into the column it is carried to. There are three parts in a multiplication sentence. They are shown in the examples shown below.

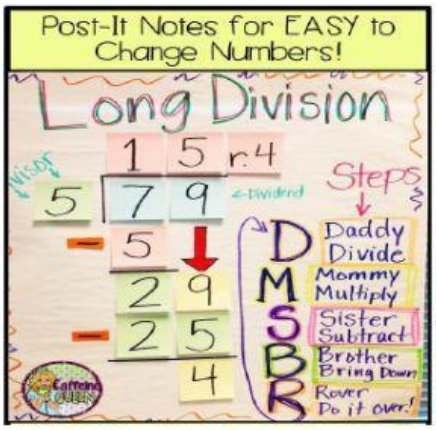
```
  1 5 3   (multiplicand)
x   1 6   (multiplier)
_____________
_____________ ( product)
```

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Division

The steps are more or less the same, except for one new addition:
Divide the tens column dividend by the divisor.
Multiply the divisor by the quotient in the tens place column.
Subtract the product from the divisor.
Bring down the dividend in the ones column and repeat.

Social Studies



1. **Where is the Bahamas?**

a) Continents are large areas of land. There are seven Continents. North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica. Asia is the largest continent while Australia is the smallest continent.

b) Equator: - An imaginary line midway between the North Pole and South Pole

c) Lines of Latitude: - Imaginary lines drawn around the earth, parallel to the equator. Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude that passes through The Bahamas.

d) Lines of Longitude: - Imaginary lines that join the North Pole and the South Pole.

2. **Hundreds of islands-Major islands of the Bahamas.**
   The Bahamas is an archipelago-a group of over 700 islands and cays lying close to one another.
   Knowing what each is known for

3. **Our Natural Resources**
   Natural resources are those things that are provided by nature. Natural resources of The Bahamas are beaches, soil, rocks and minerals, sunshine, wind, rain, plants, trees, and wildlife.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. **Fishing Farming and manufacturing**

The vast area of banks, reefs and sea which surround the islands of The Bahamas provide our country with a valuable resource. The many types of marine species. Some of them are conchs, fishes and crawfish.

There are three major fishing grounds.

- The Great Bahama Bank
- Little Bahama Bank
- Cay Sal Bank

The major fishing islands are:

- Spanish Wells
- Long Island
- Andros
- Abaco

Know the open and closed seasons for various marine life. Why it is important to protect our marine life.

Manufacturing is the making of things. Different raw materials are put together to make something new.

There are several items manufactured in the Bahamas, these include:

Sodas Soap
Vita Malts lotion
Bleach Salt
paper products (tissue and hand towels)
Paint straw craft
Tomato paste t-shirts
Perfume
Androsia and Bahama handprint fabrics

In the Bahamas two types of farming can be found. These include livestock farming and field crop farming.

Livestock farming is the raising of animals for their products or for their meat.

Field Crop Farming includes both growing and harvesting crops. In The Bahamas many fruits and vegetables and grown for sale or personal consumptions.

Know what animals are raised for its products and on which island are they raised.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

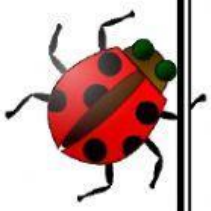
Science

1. What are vertebrates? Animals with backbone.

2. Name the five groups of vertebrates. Mammals, birds, fish reptiles and amphibians

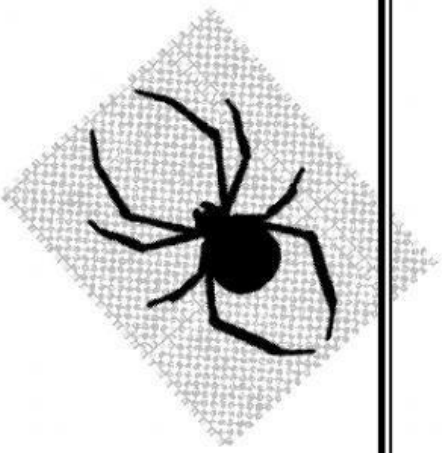
3. What are invertebrates? Animals without backbone

4. What is an exoskeleton? A hard outer covering that protects an animal's body and gives it support.



5. Name three invertebrate groups. Insects, worms, sponges, spiders, molluscs, spiny skinned

6. Which group of invertebrates do spiders and insects belong to? Arthropods



7. How many body parts do insects have? Three. head, thorax and abdomen

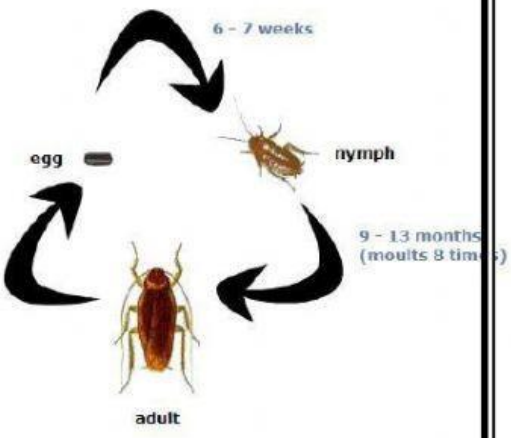
8. How many body parts do spiders have? Two. head and abdomen

9. How many legs does a spider have? 8

10. How many legs does an insect have? 6

11. What is a life cycle? The order of stages in an animal's growth

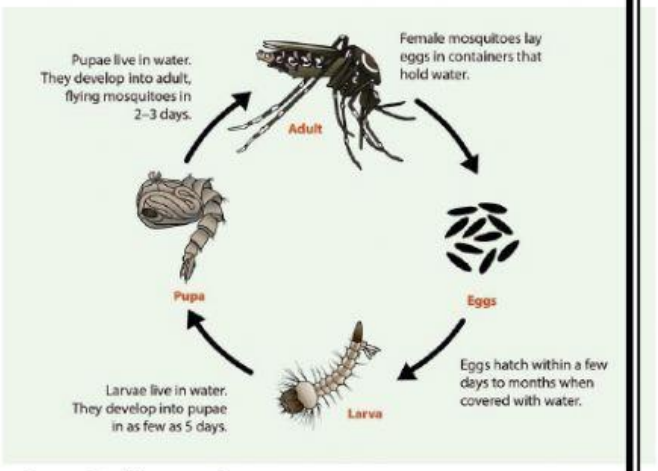
12. Name the stages of an insect that has an incomplete metamorphosis. Egg., nymph and adult



13. Give an example of an insect that has incomplete metamorphosis or 3 stages of life cycle. Cockroach

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14. Name the stages of a complete metamorphosis. Egg, larvae nymph (pupa) and adult



15. Give an example of an insect that has a complete metamorphosis or four stages of life cycle. Mosquito

16. Where do mosquitoes usually lay their eggs. In water

17. What is adaptation? How an animal survives in **its** environment

18. Name two type of adaptations. Mimicry and camouflage

19. What is mimicry? When animal looks or sounds like another animal.

20. Name the system that takes air into the body when we breathe. Respiratory System

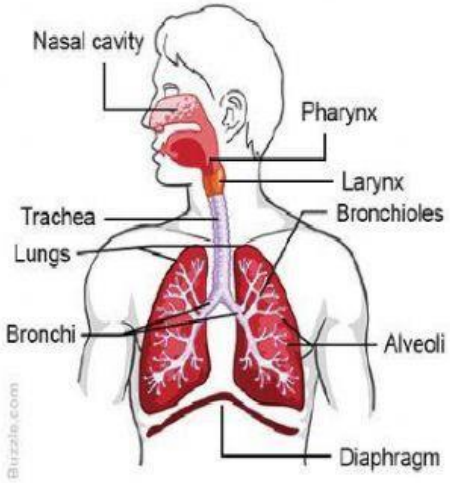
21. Name three organs that work with the respiratory system. Lungs, diaphragm, trachea

22. How does air enter the body? Through the mouth or nose

23. Name the gas that we inhale. Oxygen

24. Name the gas that we exhale. Carbon dioxide

25. What is another word for wind pipe? Trachea



The Nervous System.

- Label and know the function of each part.

LIVEWORKSHEETS